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CAPITAL BUDGET

1974-75—1980-81

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

1980-81—1994-95

LANDIS, N.C.

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CAPITAL BUDGET/PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM - LANDIS, NORTH CAROLINA

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION

The town of Landis has had a continuing, coordinated, and comprehensive planning program since 1964 when the Planning Board was organized and the first land development plan was completed. It was the initiative of the progressive and far-sighted aldermen, mayor, and Planning Board members which has directed the planning program and has aided the town officials in making their decisions, resulting in an orderly, rational growth and development pattern for Landis.

One of the planning services which is provided to the town officials by the Rowan Municipal and County Planning Board is technical assistance in preparing the capital budget and public improvements for the coming fiscal year 1974-1975. It is through the capital budget and public improvements program that the town officials can program the needed community services which result from growth or rising cost.

This is the fourth annual update of the capital budget and public improvements program for the town of Landis. It is the purpose of this report to analyze the Landis budget through audit reports provided by the town and explain any major changes in fiscal policy for FY 1974-75. Also, as specified in the Local Government Budget and Fiscal Control Act, G. S. 159-11, this budget message will explain important features of the activities anticipated in the budget. Additional explanations for changes made from the previous year in programs and appropriations levels will be made.

Goals and policies for community development are outlined in the 1974 Land Development Plan Update for Landis. These goals and policies should be reviewed and considered annually and a program of expenditures and

improvements should be outlined in order for the administrators and officials who are responsible for the actual implementation to make rational decisions with regard to community development.

PURPOSE

PURPOSE OF A CAPITAL BUDGET AND PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

In developing a program of priorities and objectives for capital expenditures and public improvements, there are a number of difficult considerations to be made. Improvements are based on relative need and the community's ability, both present and future, to finance the projects. In scheduling projects considerations must be given to needs within specific areas, urgencies within all areas, and time of need. A systematic approach of a 10 to 15 year public improvements program will provide considerable benefits and returns. Some of the major advantages of priority program planning are as follows:

(1) Maintaining a sound and stable financial program
(2) Achieving optimum use of the taxpayer's dollars
(3) Focusing attention on community goals, needs, and capabilities
(4) Encouraging a more efficient governmental administration
(5) Enhancing opportunities for participation in federal or state grant-in-aid programs.

The assignment of priorities to public improvements is an extremely difficult task; however, when consideration is given to each public improvement, the following values should be reviewed:

(1) economic value
(2) social, cultural value and aesthetic value
(3) maintenance of public health
(4) replacement of obsolete facilities
(5) reduction of operating cost

(6) public convenience and comfort
(7) protection of property
(8) provision of public services
(9) protection of life
(10) maintenance of physical property
(11) promotional value through effect on future development
(12) relative value with respect to other services

After the priority of public improvements has been established, they should be reduced to manageable proportions with respect to time.

The public improvements priority schedule is not intended to be unchanged. It is, however, a functional evaluation and distribution of public improvement projects over a period of time and it indicates how the recommendations of the community facilities and land development plan can become a reality. The capital budget, however, insures expenditures and improvements on a short-range six year time frame with the community's resources directed toward achieving the community goals as stated in the land development plan.

The capital budget is closely related to the public improvements program. A capital budget is the financial plan which schedules capital improvements over a specified period of time and may be considered the vehicle which puts the public improvements program into action.

The capital budget is set up on a six-year time period. The first year reflects the regular operating budget; the remaining five years include only those capital improvements which are scheduled by priority and for acquisition during the next five years. These capital improvements should be reviewed each year before budget preparation for higher or

lower priority order. The six year period has been traditionally chosen and is recommended by the National Resource Board.

The town audit reports provided the main source of information needed in the preparation of a capital budget for Landis. An analysis was made of past revenues and expenditures (see Table 1) over a six year period. This financial analysis was made to determine the present and future ability of the municipality to pay for the construction and maintenance of the proposed public improvements. By estimating the present availability of funds, and by appraising all other factors related to the administration and operation of the program, it was possible to formulate a capital budget for Landis.

LANDIS BUDGET ANALYSIS

1966 - 1974

TABLE 1

Fiscal Year	Total Budget	Operating Expense	% of Total	Capital Expenditures	% of Total	Debt Service	% of Total
1966-67	$345,280	$267,043	78%	$24,674	7%	$53,563	15%
1967-68	$399,625	$311,072	78%	$36,400	9%	$52,153	13%
1968-69	$455,864	$334,520	74%	$70,500	15%	$50,844	11%
1969-70	$555,442	$463,973	84%	$37,235	6%	$54,234	9%
1970-71	$527,103	$411,879	79%	$67,000	12%	$48,224	9%
1971-72	$608,824	$471,910	77%	$89,000	15%	$47,914	8%
1972-73	$630,500	$539,056	85%	$45,870	7%	$45,574	7%
1973-74	$890,371	$711,017	80%	$57,200	6%	$47,854	5%

Source: Landis Municipal Budgets

FINANCING THE CAPITAL BUDGET

FINANCING THE CAPITAL BUDGET

Current Revenue

The town of Landis operates on a sound fiscal policy of pay-as-you-go to finance its administration. This method saves interest costs from borrowed money, but work can come to a halt if the needed money is not available. Landis has been able to afford to use this method of financing in the past due to the income from its electric utility and through periodic re-examination of the income expense ratio of the less wealthy departments. The income to Landis has increased regularly over the years, as seen in Table 2, and all indications are that it will continue to do so. There is no reason to believe that Landis' sound fiscal standing will deteriorate. It is the purpose of the capital budget to insure that this economic stability remains intact. In analyzing past revenues and expenditures it is safe to estimate that at least 10% of the current revenue will be available for capital expense items through the capital budget period with surplus over annual requirements being reserved to accummulate toward defraying the expense of larger future projects.

General Obligation Bonds

These bonds are sold to finance permanent type improvements such as schools, municipal buildings, parks, and recreation facilities. Through this method the town pledges its full faith and credit to retire the debt with the collected taxes. There are limits to the ability of the current revenue funding policy. The amount of current revenue available is a vital factor since it is from this that the debt service payments must be made. General obligation bonds are used because they usually carry a

LANDIS SOURCE OF REVENUE

1966 - 1974

TABLE 2

Fiscal Year	General	%	ABC	%	Powell Bill	%	Light Fund	%	Water & Sewer Fund	%	Total Revenue
1966-67	$ 57,863	17%	$17,640	5%	$ 8,740	3%	$180,122	52%	$ 80,915	23%	$345,280
1967-68	$ 86,771	22%	$17,640	4%	$10,768	3%	$202,736	51%	$ 81,710	20%	$399,625
1968-69	$104,820	25%	$16,800	3%	$11,517	2%	$229,657	52%	$ 76,262	18%	$439,056
1969-70	$111,600	23%	$18,800	4%	$12,800	3%	$250,350	53%	$ 82,075	17%	$475,625
1970-71	$129,451	25%	$17,056	4%	$13,250	3%	$260,200	51%	$ 89,600	17%	$509,557
1971-72	$143,725	25%	$15,960	2%	$14,500	2%	$294,750	52%	$105,100	18%	$574,035
1972-73	$148,179	24%	$14,717	2%	$25,000	4%	$331,100	53%	$107,825	17%	$626,821
1973-74	$250,465	28%	$10,500	1%	$32,150	4%	$412,100	46%	$185,156	21%	$890,371

Source: Landis Municipal Budgets

lower ratio of interest than revenue bonds, which are issued to construct revenue producing facilities and which depend upon the revenue of the utility involved to pay off the bond and also because of the limitations placed on the use of revenue bonds.

North Carolina municipalities are limited by statute as to the amount of bonded indebtedness they may incur. In past years the ratio of bonded indebtedness to total assessed property valuation within the town could not exceed eight percent for all general obligation bonds. Revenue bonds are excluded from this limitation. However, the General Assembly passed legislation which became effective on July 1, 1973 which based the eight percent limitation on appraised property value rather than assessed value. This effectively raised the debt limitation of most local governments in North Carolina. The North Carolina Local Government Commission keeps the records of bond issues and limitation ratios. A municipality must have the approval of the commission prior to issuing bonds for any reason.

The town officials of Landis have issued bonds in the past for water, sewer improvements, and town hall construction. The annual payments required to retire the debt along with the amount of bonds outstanding which are subject to the eight percent limitation are shown in Table 3.

Landis had a total appraised property valuation for 1973-74 of $13,717,011. This 1973 appraised valuation was used to calculate the theoretical debt limit for Landis during the period from fiscal year 1974-75 through fiscal year 1979-80. This formula assumes no increase in total valuation for the period. The reevaluation figures were not available for this budget report; however, tax reevaluation estimates based on appraised value will be incorporated in the 1975-76 budget message. Results of the 1973-74 computation on debt limit are illustrated in Table 4.

lower rate of interest than revenue bonds, which are issued to construct revenue producing facilities and which depend upon the revenues of the utility involved to pay off the bonds and other expenses of the institutions financed by the use of revenue bonds.

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The town officials of Candor have issued bonds in the past for water, sewer improvements, and town hall construction. The annual payments required to retire the debt along with the amount of bonds outstanding which are subject to the eight percent limitation are shown in Table 3.

Candor had a total appraised property valuation for 1973-74 of $13,271,013. Thus 8% of appraised valuation was used to calculate the theoretical debt limit for Candor during the period from fiscal year 1973-74 through fiscal year 1979-80. This formula assumes no increase in total valuation for the period. The 1974-75 valuation figures were not available for this budget report. Therefore, the computations and estimates based on valuation will be incorporated in the 1975-76 budget message. Results of the debt computations of this study are illustrated in Table 4.

TABLE 3 ANNUAL REQUIREMENTS AND DEBT LIMITATIONS

1974 - 1987

Annual Requirements		Outstanding Principal At Beginning of Fiscal Year
Fiscal Year	Principal and Interest	Subject to Statutory Limitation
74-75	$ 44,854.00	$225,333.36
75-76	43,674.00	204,666.69
76-77	42,514.00	184,000.02
77-78	42,422.00	163,333.35
78-79	41,300.00	142,000.01
79-80	40,178.00	120,666.68
80-81	39,027.00	99,333.34
81-82	34,876.00	78,000.00
82-83	33,603.00	48,000.00
83-84	17,330.00	18,000.00
84-85	5,180.00	3,000.00
85-86	2,080.00	.00
86-87	2,040.00	.00
TOTAL	$576,019.00	

Source: Local Government Commission, Raleigh, N. C.

TABLE 4

LANDIS STATUTORY BONDING LIMITATION FOR CAPITAL BUDGET PERIOD

Fiscal Year	Amount of Bonds Outstanding Subject to Statutory Limitation	Available Debt Limit*
1974-75	$225,333	$1,769,868
1975-76	204,666	1,790,535
1976-77	184,000	1,811,201
1977-78	163,333	1,831,868
1978-79	142,000	1,853,201
1979-80	120,666	1,874,535

*Computation based on 1973 appraised valuation assuming no increase for budget period

Revenue Sharing

Revenue sharing is a relatively new source of income and merits attention. Revenue sharing is a concept where revenues are distributed from the federal government back to state and local units of government. This is an attempt to decentralize much of the authority over the use of federal funds for domestic programs to state and local officials.

With the passage of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (general purpose revenue sharing), funds were allocated on a formula basis directly to states and municipalities from the federal government. The use of these funds is basically limited to priority expenditures as defined in the act which are:

(1) Ordinary and necessary maintenance and operating expenses for---

- (a) public safety (including law enforcement, fire protection, and building code enforcement)
- (b) environmental protection (including sewage disposal, sanitation, and pollution abatement)
- (c) public transportation (including transit systems and streets and roads)
- (d) health
- (e) recreation
- (f) libraries
- (g) social services for the poor or aged, and
- (h) financial administration

(2) Ordinary and necessary capital expenditures authorized by law.

There are restrictions on what revenue sharing money can be used for, some of which are:

(1) funds may not be used as local matching funds for federal grants

(2) funds for debt retirement are permissible expenditures provided that:

  (a) the funds are not used to pay any interest of the debt

  (b) the debt was originally incurred for a priority expenditure purpose

  (c) the actual expenditure from the proceeds of the indebtedness was made on or before January 1, 1972

  (d) the actual expenditure from the proceeds of the indebtedness was not in violation of any restriction.

Another potential source of revenue is the community development revenue sharing concept which appeared as proposed legislation in Congress in the fall of 1972. This proposed legislation would replace the categorical grant process as a block grant, thereby returning funds and the decision making power on the expenditures of those funds to local elected governing bodies.

Community development revenue sharing is divided into six portions, and unlike general revenue sharing, has not yet been authorized by Congress. The six special community development revenue sharing proposals are as follows:

(1) Urban Community Development

(2) Rural Community Development

(3) Manpower Revenue Sharing

(4) Transportation Revenue Sharing

(5) Law Enforcement Revenue Sharing

(6) Education Revenue Sharing

General revenue sharing expires in 1976. There is considerable uncertainty about the status of revenue sharing beyond 1976. It is expected that general revenue sharing money will account for less than four percent of the average total revenues from all sources over the seven year period.

Technical and Financial Assistance

Landis should be aware of available state and federal assistance programs to help the town finance the public improvements program. Some programs provide technical assistance while others help with financing the public improvements. There are those that do both. This list is by no means complete and in some instances the programs could possibly be frozen at present, and some could have been replaced by revenue sharing. However, the following is a list of some possible federal assistance programs which may be used for Landis.

(1) Clean Water Bond

In May, 1972, the voters of North Carolina passed a clean water bond referendum to provide communities with assistance in constructing water and waste water treatment facilities. This is a potential source of financing improvements of Landis water treatment.

(2) Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

The State of North Carolina in FY 1974-75 will be receiving money to be used for outdoor recreation development and facilities improvements. This money will be available to municipalities on a 50/50 basis and on a priority listing.

(3) Open Space Land Program (Section 702, Title VII, Housing Act of 1961)

This program provides grant assistance for the acquisition, development and/or improvement of development on undeveloped land suitable for park and recreational purposes.

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(4) Advances for Public Works Planning (Section 702, Housing Act of 1954)

This program provides interest free loans to finance preliminary or final plans for all types of public works projects.

(5) Grants for Basic Water and Sewer Facilities (Section 702, Title VII, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965)

This program provides federal grants to assist communities in construction and expanding basic facilities needed to promote efficient and orderly growth.

(6) Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land (Section 704, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965)

This grant program provides money to cover the interest cost of a loan incurred to finance acquisition of land, sites for public works and facilities needed in the near future. Construction must begin within five years after the grant is approved.

(7) Grants for Neighborhood Facilities (Section 703, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965)

This program provides federal grants to cover cost of developing multi-purpose facilities to be used for neighborhood health, recreation, social, or similar community service facilities.

Summary

The projected capital budget cost for fiscal year 1974-75 to 1979-80 and the recommended sources of revenue are shown in Table 5. The projected costs are estimates from town officials as to what the cost of the capital items will be for the specified year from current revenue. The total cost column illustrates what the cost of the capital items is estimated cost, which comes from current revenue, and additionally, shows the reserve funds

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General purpose revenue sharing funds in the amounts which become available could reduce the drain on current revenue. Also, grant participation to improve the Landis water treatment facilities could reduce the drain on current revenues. It is recommended that Landis submit another application to HUD for improvements to their water treatment plant. Since the last grant application was rejected by HUD, different circumstances have developed--for instance, the county water and sewer bonds have been defeated. In light of this event a second application could be approved.

The general obligation bonds still remain the better source for funding major projects since the bonding capacity of Landis is steadily increasing.

TABLE 5 SUMMARY OF PROJECTED COSTS AND SOURCE OF REVENUE BY FISCAL YEAR

Fiscal Year	Revenue Source	Projected Cost	Total
1974-75	Current Revenue	$96,500	$ 96,500
	Capital Reserve Fund	($35,000)	
1975-76	Current Revenue	45,500	45,500
1976-77	Current Revenue	39,700	39,700
1977-78	Current Revenue	27,500	27,500
1978-79	Current Revenue	35,700	35,700
1979-80	Current Revenue	27,500	27,500
	Six Year Total Revenue		$272,400
	Capital Reserve Fund		35,000
			$307,400

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND DEPARTMENTAL STATUS

LEGEND

LANDIS COMMUNITY FACILITIES

1 Town Hall

2 Sewage Treatment Plant

3 Water Treatment Plant & Water Tank--250,000 Gallons

4 Water Tank--100,000 Gallons

5 Water Tank--100,000 Gallons

6 Clear Water Reservoir--1,000,000 Gallons

7 Raw Water Reservoir--12,000,000 Gallons

8 Lake Corriher--60,000,000 Gallons

9 Lake Wright--70,000,000 Gallons

10 Park and Pavilion

11 Swimming Pool

12 Ball Park and Playground

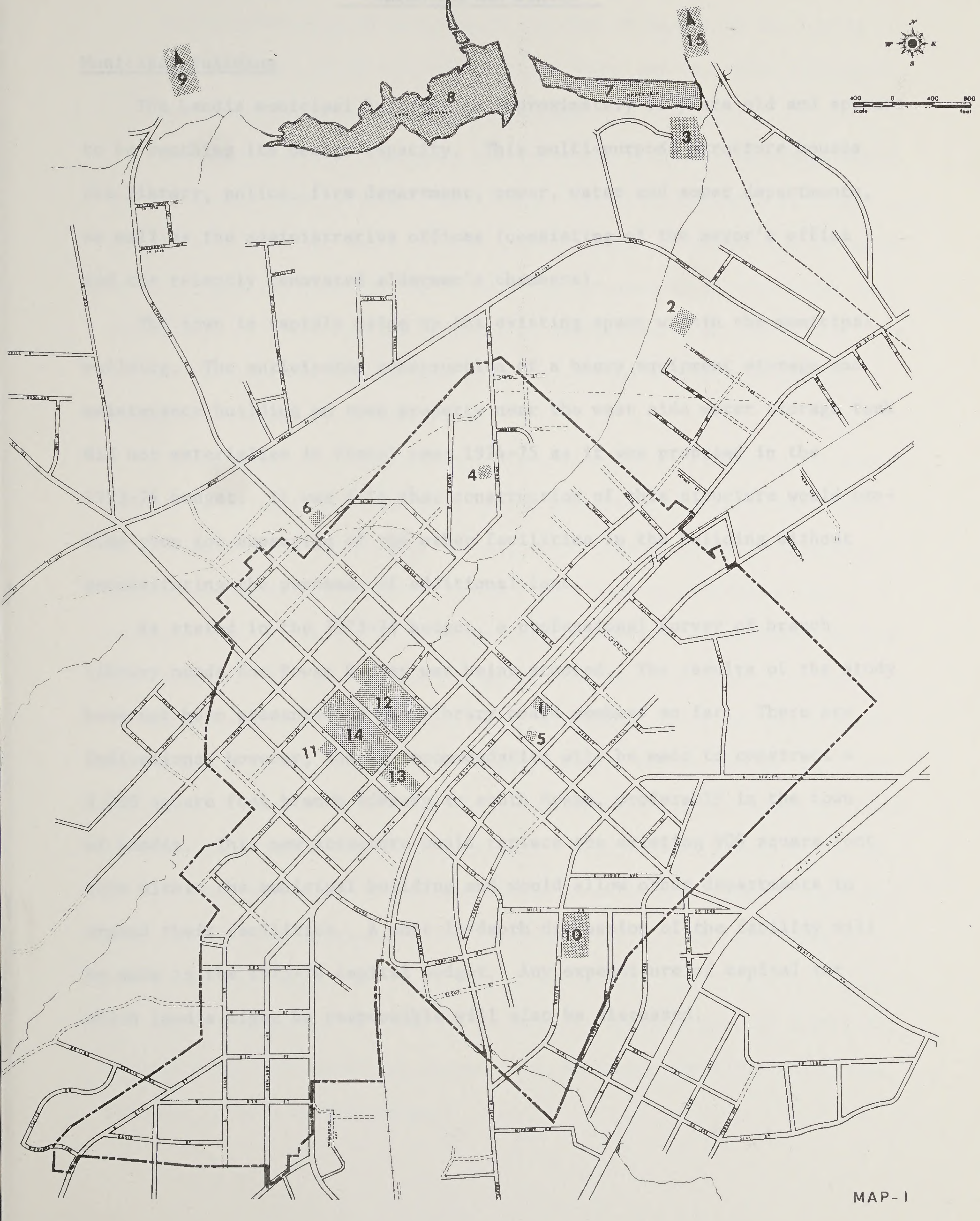
13 Landis Elementary School

14 Corriher-Lipe Junior High School

15 South Rowan Senior High School

COMMUNITY FACILITIES

LANDIS, N. C.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MAP-1

COMMUNITY FACILITIES AND DEPARTMENTAL STATUS

Municipal Building

The Landis municipal building is approximately 11 years old and appears to be reaching its design capacity. This multi-purpose structure houses the library, police, fire department, power, water and sewer departments, as well as the administrative offices (consisting of the mayor's office and the recently renovated aldermen's chambers).

The town is rapidly using up the existing space within the municipal building. The anticipated construction of a heavy equipment storage and maintenance building on town property near the west side water storage tank did not materialize in fiscal year 1974-75 as it was proposed in the 1973-74 budget. It was felt that construction of this structure would provide room for expansion of the other facilities in the building without necessitating the purchase of additional land.

As stated in the 1973-74 budget, a professional survey of branch library needs for Rowan County was being studied. The results of the study have not been presented to the library board members so far. There are indications, however, that a recommendation will be made to construct a 3,000 square foot branch library in south Rowan, preferably in the town of Landis. This new structure would replace the existing 900 square foot site within the municipal building and would allow other departments to expand their facilities. A more in-depth discussion of the facility will be made in the 1975-76 capital budget. Any expenditure of capital for which Landis might be responsible will also be discussed.

Police Department

Police protection is extended to citizens of Landis by the Landis police department, which is staffed by the chief and two other full-time officers, totaling three uniformed policemen.

The Landis police department has requested four capital expenditures for the fiscal year 1974-75. The largest capital expenditure is a new police car. This car would replace the 1972 model which has 104,000 miles on it. Replacing this old car follows the recommended policy, which was established in prior capital budgets, of replacement every two years. The other three expenditures include uniforms, equipment, and continuing education expenses which total $800.

In addition to police protection provided by the Landis police department, protection is also provided by the Rowan County Sheriff Department and the North Carolina Highway Patrol, which patrols primary highways leading in and out of Landis. It has been stated in previous budget messages that the Landis police department needs another uniformed policeman to conform to the National Police Administration Standards of four uniformed policemen. In light of these standards, which are established by the N.P.A., there should be a study completed before another full-time policeman is added. This would yield results as to the relevance of these established standards to the Landis area. Also, consideration should be given to the department's capacity to pay an additional salary. Consideration should also be given to the existing crime rate in justifying an additional policeman.

Attention should be given to these considerations and, if justified, the additional policeman and expenses for equipment should be programmed into the 1975-76 capital budget.

Fire Department

The Landis volunteer fire department is composed of 27 men operating from one station located in the municipal building. Landis is fortunate in having an active, well-trained volunteer fire department with an excellent low loss record and impressive response time. The town of Landis has recently adopted a replacement policy of 20 years for their fire trucks. Funding for these large expenditures is provided for annually by setting aside a portion of money in a capital reserve account. The town currently operates with two fire trucks, a 1964 Ford pumper which is scheduled to be retired in advance of fiscal year 1983-84 so as to allow scheduling flexibility. The other truck is a 1947 LaFrance pumper, which will be retired soon. Specifications are being drawn up and the funds appropriated for this budget year FY 1974-75.

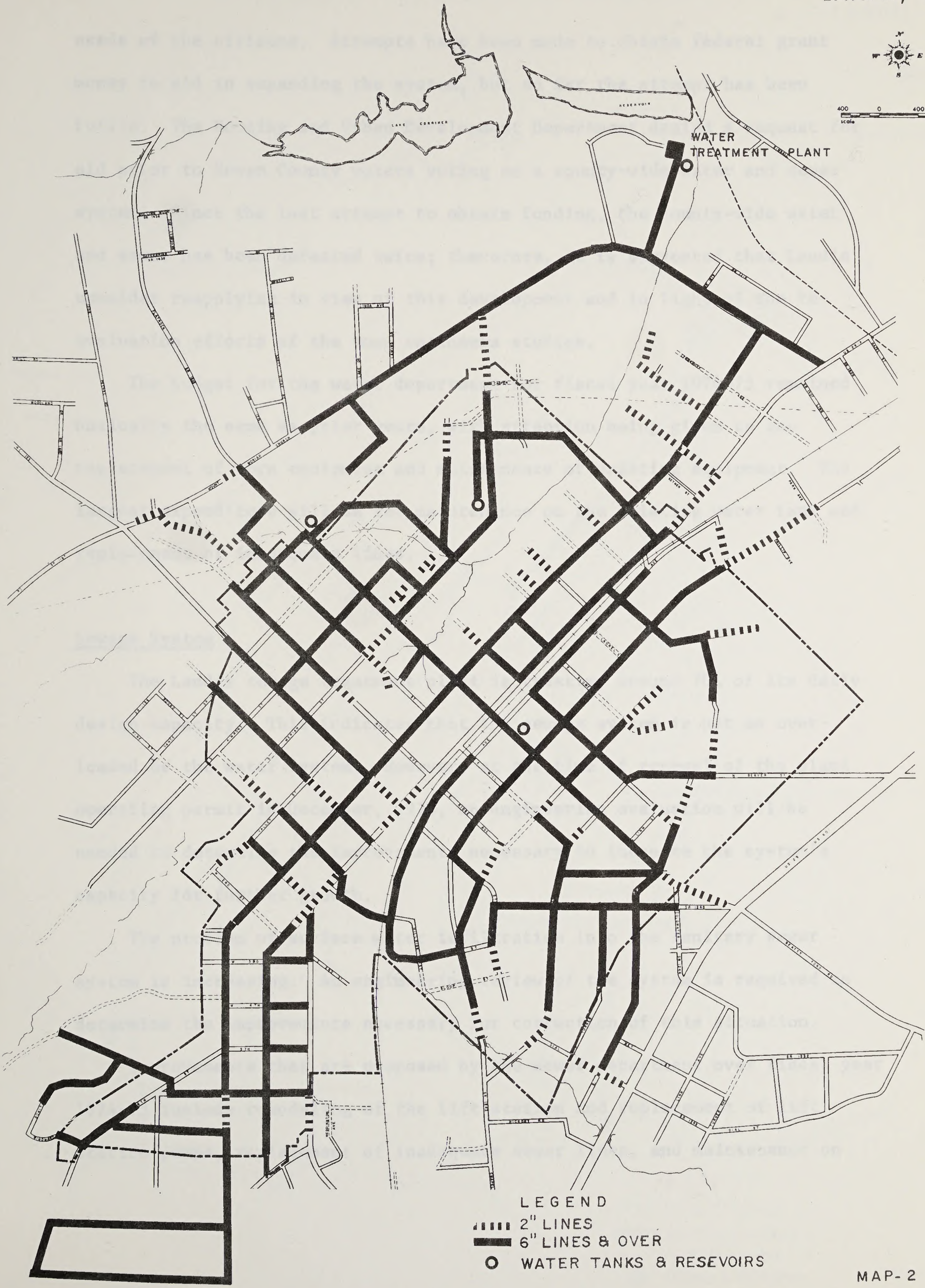
In addition to the large expenditure for acquisition of the pumper truck, there are four other minor costs which are listed in the capital budget for FY 1974-75. These include five fire monitors, an alert tone alarm, four fire nozzles, and an expenditure for maintenance on the station. As stated in the 1973-74 budget, at the present time there is no emergency power supply for the municipal building. Therefore, a 25 KVA power generator with an automatic tripping device has been proposed for the capital budget for fiscal year 1975-76.

Water and Sewer Department

The Landis water treatment plant is currently inadequate to supply the demands of the town. The plant has been consistently operating over its designed capacity for several years. This creates a hazard for the citizens with regard to fire protection. There is not enough water to fill the water

EXISTING WATER SYSTEM

LANDIS, N. C.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LAKE CORRIHER
RESERVOIR
WATER
TREATMENT PLANT
LEGEND
2" LINES
6" LINES & OVER
WATER TANKS & RESEVOIRS

MAP-2

needs of the citizens. Attempts have been made to obtain federal grant money to aid in expanding the system, but so far the attempt has been futile. The Housing and Urban Development Department denied a request for aid prior to Rowan County voters voting on a county-wide water and sewer system. Since the last attempt to obtain funding, the county-wide water and sewer has been defeated twice; therefore, it is suggested that Landis consider reapplying in view of this development and in light of the re-evaluation efforts of the town engineers studies.

The budget for the water department for fiscal year 1974-75 remained basically the same as prior years, with attention being given to the replacement of worn equipment and maintenance of existing equipment. The largest expenditure will be for maintenance on the existing water tank and replacement of inadequate lines.

Sewage System

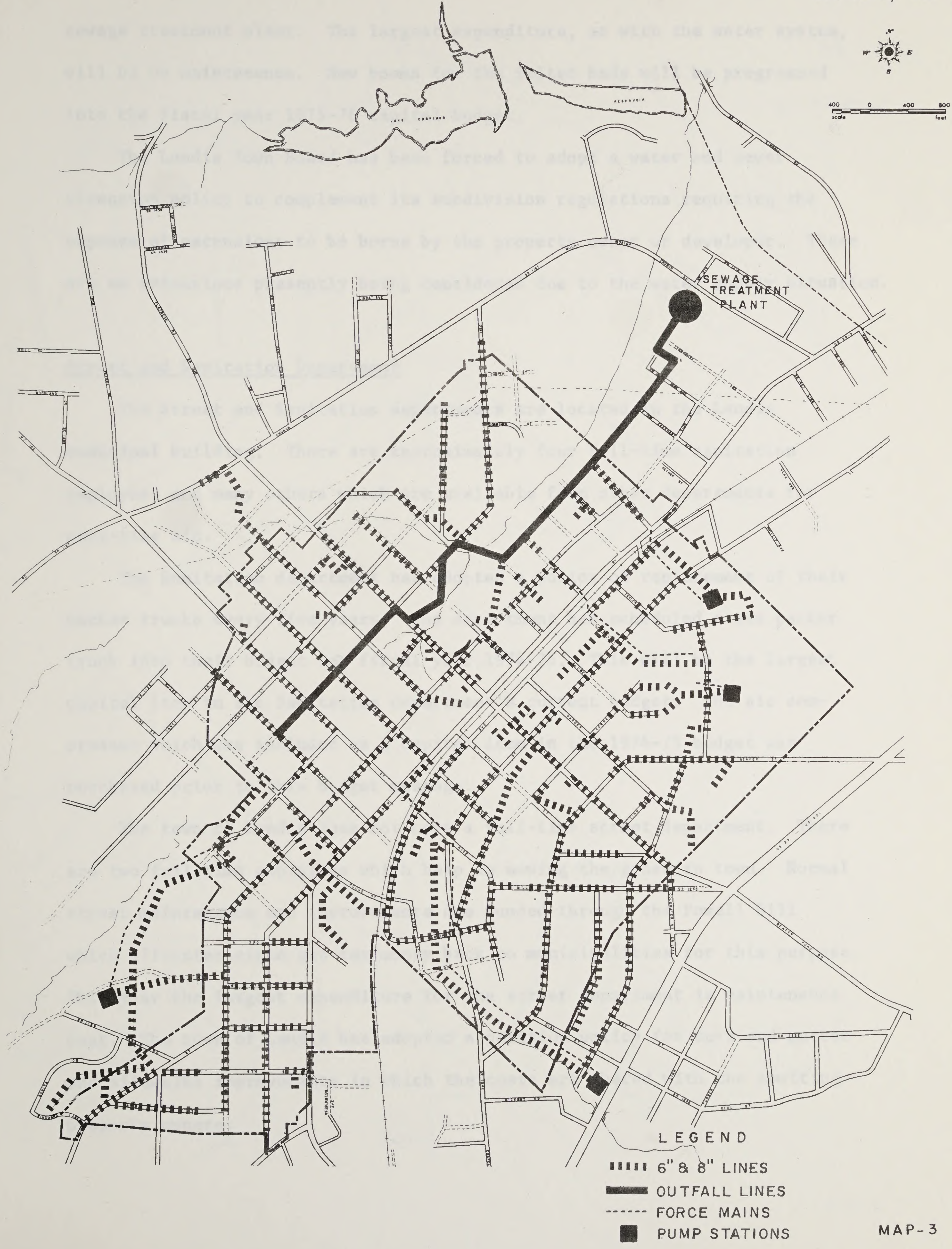
The Landis sewage treatment plant is treating around 70% of its daily design capacity. This indicates that the sewage system is not as overloaded as the water system. However, at the time of renewal of the plant operating permit in December, 1974, an engineering evaluation will be needed to determine the improvements necessary to increase the system's capacity for further growth.

The problem of surface water infiltration into the sanitary sewer system is increasing. An engineering review of the system is required to determine the improvements necessary for correction of this situation.

Improvements that are proposed by the sewer department over fiscal year 1974-75 include remodeling of the lift station and replacement of lift station pumps, replacement of inadequate sewer lines, and maintenance on

EXISTING SEWERAGE SYSTEM

LANDIS, N. C.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RESERVOIR
SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT
LEGEND
6" & 8" LINES
OUTFALL LINES
FORCE MAINS
PUMP STATIONS

MAP-3

sewage treatment plant. The largest expenditure, as with the water system, will be on maintenance. New booms for the filter beds will be programmed into the fiscal year 1975-76 capital budget.

The Landis Town Board has been forced to adopt a water and sewer extension policy to complement its subdivision regulations requiring the expense of extensions to be borne by the property owner or developer. There are no extensions presently being considered due to the water supply situation.

Street and Sanitation Department

The Street and Sanitation departments are located in the Landis municipal building. There are approximately four full-time sanitation employees and many others which are available from other departments for part-time aid.

The Sanitation department has adopted a policy of replacement of their packer trucks every five years. The department has scheduled a new packer truck into their budget for fiscal year 1974-75. This will be the largest capital item in the Sanitation department's current budget. The air compressor which was included as a capital item in the 1974-75 budget was purchased prior to this budget message.

The town of Landis does not have a full-time street department. There are two full-time employees which help in mowing the grass in town. Normal street maintenance and improvements are funded through the Powell Bill which allocates state gas tax money back to municipalities for this purpose. This year the largest expenditure for the street department is maintenance cost. The town of Landis has adopted a petition policy for curb and gutter and sidewalks improvements in which the costs are shared with the abutting property owners.

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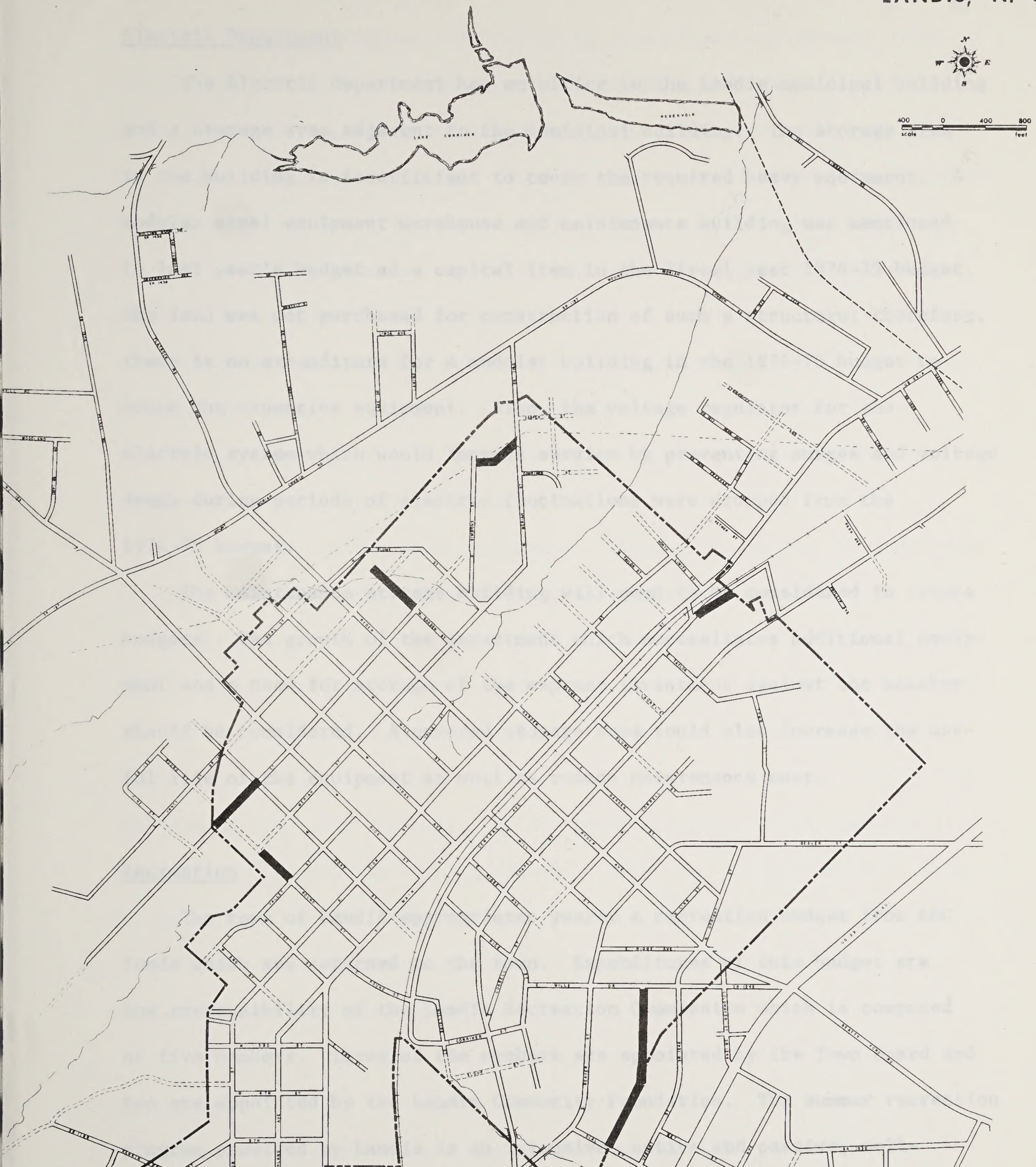
UNPAVED STREETS

LANDIS, N. C.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feet
LAKE CORRIHER
RESERVOIR
N. BEAVER ST
C. MILLS DR
CORRIHER ST

Electric Department

The Electric department has an office in the Landis municipal building and a storage area adjacent to the municipal building. The storage area in the building is insufficient to cover the required heavy equipment. A modular steel equipment warehouse and maintenance building was mentioned in last year's budget as a capital item in the fiscal year 1974-75 budget. The land was not purchased for construction of such a structure; therefore, there is no expenditure for a modular building in the 1974-75 budget to house the expensive equipment. Also, the voltage regulator for the electric system which would improve service by preventing surges and voltage drops during periods of electric fluctuations were dropped from the 1974-75 budget.

The maintenance storage building will need to be considered in future budgets. The growth of the department which necessitates additional equipment and a need for storage of the expense investment against the weather should be considered. A covered storage area could also increase the useful life of the equipment as well as reduce maintenance cost.

Recreation

The town of Landis appropriates yearly a recreation budget from ABC funds which are returned to the town. Expenditures of this budget are the responsibility of the Landis Recreation Commission which is composed of five members. Three of the members are appointed by the Town Board and two are appointed by the Landis Community Foundation. The summer recreation program provided by Landis is an intensive, active and passive, well-organized program for all age groups.

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Technological progress experienced by this nation has brought about significant urbanization, higher living standards, and increased leisure time. The U. S. Department of Labor projected the average work week in the United States as of 1970 was 39 hours. The work week has been projected to decline to 32 hours per week in 1980. It has also been projected that the average annual vacation will increase from its present average of two weeks to about 3 to 9 weeks in 1980.

The Landis recreation department should work toward the desirable end of providing planned recreational facilities to accommodate the ever-increasing number of people that will be turning to their towns seeking recreation to fill their leisure hours.

The town is working with the Landis Community Foundation in developing a recreation site along Central Avenue and Main Street which will be used for locating four old structures which were significant in Landis' development. These structures will be used as museums to show relics of the past.

In addition to the existing programs, the town recreation committee should continuously reexamine and reevaluate their recreational facilities and programs in order to assure the citizens of Landis a well diversified recreational program for all age groups. There were no recreational items to be included in the 1974-75 budget; however, the budget for fiscal year 1975-76 should consider certain capital items to be programmed into the public improvements and capital budget.

Education

The town of Landis' educational needs are served by four schools of the Rowan County school system. Since the town is served by the county school system, there is no direct educational expense for Landis.

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However, the County Board of Education has scheduled Corriher-Lipe school for expansion into a full junior high school status beginning in fiscal year 1976-77. The present eight grade facility will be renovated for reuse as an elementary school.

CAPITAL BUDGET

TABLE 6

LANDIS CAPITAL BUDGET
FY 1974-75 - FY 1979-80

		1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	Total Estimated Cost Six-Year Period
	POLICE DEPARTMENT							
1	Patrol car	$ 4,200		$ 4,200*		$ 4,200*		
2	Equipment	200						
3	Education	100						
4	Uniform expenses	500						
	Department Total	5,000		4,200		4,200		$ 13,400
	FIRE DEPARTMENT							
5	Combination pumper	35,000 RF						
6	Fire monitors	650						
7	Fire nozzles	800						
8	Firehouse maintenance	500						
9	Alert alarms	50						
10	25 KVA generator		$ 2,000*					
11	Equipment replacement							
	2½" hose (500 ft. @ $1.50 per ft.)		1,250					
	1½" hose (400 ft. @ $1.25 per ft.)		3,250					
	Department Total	37,000	6,500					43,500
	WATER & SEWER DEPARTMENT							
12	Replace inadequate water lines	7,500	7,500	7,500	$ 7,500	7,500	$ 7,500	
13	Remodel lift station	4,000						
14	Water tank maintenance	18,000						
15	Loop deadend lines	8,000						
16	Lift station pump replacement	4,000		4,000		4,000		
17	Sewerage plant maintenance	10,000						
18	New booms for filter bed		7,500	4,000				
	Department Total	51,500	15,000	15,500	7,500	11,500	7,500	108,500
	STREET & SANITATION DEPARTMENT							
19	Packer truck	18,000						
20	Street maintenance or improvements	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	
	Department Total	38,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	138,000
	LIGHT DEPARTMENT							
21	Replace 3/4 ton truck		4,000					
	Department Total		4,000					4,000
	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	$131,500	$45,500	$39,700	$27,500	$35,700	$27,500	$307,400

Source of funds unless otherwise indicated: Current Revenue

*Does not include inflation cost

RF - Capital Reserve Fund

GO - General Obligation Bonds

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS PROGRAM

FISCAL YEARS 1980-81 THROUGH 1994-95

Municipal Building

(1) Re-evaluate space requirements for each of the functional operations in the building, considering the additional space (900 sq. ft.) that could be used if the library plan is implemented.

(2) Acquire land adjacent to the municipal building for future expansion before it is needed in order to keep down higher prices for land when it is more obvious the town needs the land.

Police Department

(1) Continue policy of replacing vehicles every two years.

Fire Department

(1) Replace pumper prior to fiscal year 1983-84.

(2) Upgrade water system.

(3) Continue improvements to achieve better fire rating.

Water Department

(1) Increase storage capacity for treated water.

(2) Increase production capacity of water treatment plant.

(3) Continue replacement of existing 2" water lines.

(4) Continue to eliminate deadend water lines.

(5) Schedule major maintenance for storage facilities.

Sewer Department

(1) Eliminate surface water infiltration into sanitary sewer system.

(2) Increase capacity of sewage treatment plant.

(3) Continue replacement policy on pick-up trucks.

Street and Sanitation Department

(1) Continue the replacement policy for replacement of packer trucks.

(2) Implement recommendation in Kanlacon Thoroughfare Study.

(3) Improve traffic control devices at street and railroad grade crossings.

Electric Department

(1) Continue policy of vehicle replacement.

(2) Implement system improvements as recommended by consultant engineer.

(3) Have another engineering study made in 1980.